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receptacle is triseriate; the lower halves of the basal cells of the two lateral series in contact, the upper separated through the intrusion of the basal cell of the middle series. Cells of the middle series slightly longer than broad, for the most part, thirty-two to thirty-four in number, their walls becoming suffused with yellow brown from below upward; the distal eight or nine small, flattened, with rounded contour, partaking of the yellow brown suffusion of the perithecium to which they are united; the series ending a short distance below the base of the deeply suffused tip, and opposite and within the basal cell of the primary appendage. The anterior row consisting of from forty-two to forty-four cells, the lower two or three deeply suffused, the suffusion decreasing upward; these, and a few cells above them, decreasingly oblique in relation to one another; three or four of the distal cells of the series, which ends abruptly at the persistent insertion of the trichogyne which subtends the deeply suffused tip of the perithecium, being without appendages; while of the remaining cells, about eight or ten at both the upper and lower ends of the series, cut off one, or two, appendiculate cells from the upper outer angle; while all the rest cut off three such cells, the successive groups of threes forming a continuous and more or less symmetrically disposed lateral series, the successive groups partly separated by the external pointed prolongation which characterizes each of the cells of the main anterior axis in this region; the appendiculate cells bearing, subtended by the usual cup-shaped suffused septa, either short hyaline inconspicuous appendages, or longer curved flask-shaped purplish brown antheridia, the venters of which are at first quite hyaline, two antheridia more commonly associated with one appendage in these sets of three. The posterior row ending in the two-celled base of the primary appendage, the subbasal cell of which is small and free, while its basal cell appears to end the distal row, from the members of which it is in no way distinguished, and which comprises from thirty-five to forty cells similar in general to those of the anterior series, and producing antheridia and appendages in a similar fashion, and subsymmetrically placed in relation to them. Perithecium rather long, slightly and subsymmetrically inflated, erect, or turned slightly to one side, deeply suffused with brown, translucent; almost wholly enclosed, except the broad short nearly symmetrical abruptly distinguished opaque tip, and a very small portion of its anterior margin; the apex hyaline, contrasting, abruptly distinguished, the distal margin slightly uneven from the minute projecting lip-cells. Perithecia 100–112 × 28–30 μ, or including the marginal cells of receptacle, × 46–55 μ. Total

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